LAW OFFICES

DICKIE, McCAMEY & CHILCOTE

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

3180 UNITED STATES STEEL BUILDING
600 GRANT STREET

PITTSBURGH, PA. 15219
TELEPHONE 412-281-7272

DIRECT DIAL NO. (412) 392- 5402

August 28, 1984

Mr. James Webb
Environmental Scientist
USEPA
Region III
Sixth and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, PA 19106

RE: PaDER v. Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
Our File Number: 49697-84

Dear Mr. Webb:

This confirms our telephone conversation on August 20, 1984 wherein you asked me if prior to the institution of the present method for reclaiming tar decanter bottom light coal tar fraction was blended with the other coal tar that was shipped to customers.

You will recall that I confirmed this during our telephone conversation.

The purpose of this letter is to put that confirmation in writing.

Should you require any other information, please contact me.

Very truly yours,

Leonard A. Costa, Jr.

LAC/mp

cc: George Raynovich, Jr., Esq.
Dr. William R. Samples
R.J. Burkhart

LAW OFFICES OF
DICKIE, McCAMEY & CHILCOTE
A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION
SUITE 3180 · U.S. STEEL BUILDING
PITTSBURGH, PA. 15219

Mr. James Webb
Environmental Scientist
USEPA
Region III
Sixth and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, PA 19106

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Region III - 6th & Walnut Sts.

Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

SUBJECT: Site Visit to Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. **DATE:** AUG 20 1984

FROM: Jim Webb, Compliance Officer
RCRA Enforcement Section (3HW11)

TO: File

Jim -
Thanks
Pete

Thru: Peter W. Schaul, Chief
RCRA Enforcement Section (3HW11)

On 8/15/84 I attended a meeting at the Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corporation's Monessen facility concerning the potential treatment of K087 waste without a permit prior to shipment for recycling. At this meeting were Mike Arnold (Chemist), Gale Campbell (Field Supervisor) and Tom Showman (Solid Waste Specialist) from PADER. Dr. William Samples, Leonard Costa, and Jim Burhardt represented Wheeling-Pittsburgh (WP). Based on HQ's guidance, WP is not subject to Parts 262, 263 or 265 unless the treated material was not beneficially reused. At the meeting the following information was given by WP:

- o There have been two shipments by barge of the Coal Tar mixture containing K087 to Allied Chemicals in Ashland, Kentucky. The first, on 6/5/84, amounted to 280,537 gallons. It contained a small portion of the K087 mixture which had been soluoblized with a solvent. The second shipment of 271,237 gallons again contained the K087 mixture in small quantity. However, the soluoblizing agent used, for the most part, was a light coal tar fraction recovered from the cooling tanks.

- o Allied Chemicals processes coal tar into a variety of products according to WP but none were specified.

- o WP has not informed Allied that the coal tar contains the K087/light fraction mixture. However, the entire batch (when blended) meets all Allied's specifications for coal tar.

After this brief discussion, the process was examined. It is an entirely closed-loop system wherein the K087 is immediately blended with the light coal tar fraction to increase its soluobility and thereupon sent to a storage tank at the end of each day. Once a large enough quantity of coal tar is generated (250,000 gallons), the two are blended and shipped to Allied.

I spoke with Ralph Siskind concerning this matter. He will discuss it with HQ's to determine if this can be considered a beneficial use.

cc: Ralph Siskind (3RC20)

August 17, 1984

SUBJECT: Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel
Monessen

TO: File

FROM: Gale Campbell
Supervisor

A meeting was held with Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Company at the site on August 15, 1984 as previously arranged. Present were this writer, Mike Arnold, DER Central Office, Tom Showman, Solid Waste Specialist, and Jim Webb, EPA Region III. Present for Wheeling-Pittsburgh were Bill Samples, Environmental Manager, Len Costa, Attorney, and several employees of the coke works.

We discussed their handling of coal tar and decanter sludge and toured the facility. Pictures of the coal tar operation were taken with Wheeling-Pittsburgh's permission. They requested that we forward them copies. Wheeling-Pittsburgh's position is that they do not generate a waste (coal tar decanter sludge) but rather a product (coal tar). They are using Webster's definition of waste rather than those in the Act or the Regulations. They refused to sign an inspection report because it stated they generate K087 and recycle it.

It is the impression of this writer and Mr. Arnold that this could qualify as a legitimate recycle/reuse facility if they properly notify and comply with all regulations. It appears from our discussions that Wheeling will not agree with this.

A tour of the facility and explanation by company officials describe their operation as follows:

1. Coal tar is produced by cooling gases from coke ovens.

2. Various consistencies of tar are produced at different temperatures including "light tar" which is drawn off into a separate tank.

3. Heavier tars are routed to the decanter where coal tar decanter sludge is produced by mechanical and physical separation.

4. This sludge is presently mixed with "light tar" in a trough which was added to the decanter and the light tar plus mechanical agitation helps to liquify the sludge.

5. Special solvent is no longer added to the system since the light tar is used. Solvent was used in only one shipment.

6. Tar made from decanter sludge is pumped into separate holding tanks from the rest of tar.

7. Normal coal tar contains 5 to 15% "quinlen insoluables"; pieces of coal and other impurities.

8. Tar made from decanter sludge may contain as much as 30% quinlen insoluables.

9. Coal tar and tar made from decanter sludge are mixed together in barges for shipment in a ratio that will provide proper amount of quinlen insoluables.

10. The entire system is piped, however it is not "totally enclosed" because it could not be pressurized.

This material is sold to Allied Chemical in Ashland, Kentucky, who makes various products from coal tar. Wheeling-Pittsburgh officials have not told Allied exactly what they are doing. They stated that if Allied were told they were buying a hazardous waste, they probably wouldn't buy it. A letter outlining their position and detailing facts has been sent to EPA. A copy will be forwarded to DER. EPA will probably notify Allied as to what is occurring.

Central Office and EPA will further discuss this case with Regional Office and advise Wheeling-Pittsburgh accordingly. Attorney Costa stated that the company will continue to ship this material as necessary without manifests. I cautioned him that they were doing so without the implied or written consent of the Department and at present our position remains that they are still generating a hazardous waste. They have not filed any amended notifications to indicate otherwise.

It is anticipated that if Wheeling-Pittsburgh maintains their present position, this case may require litigation.

GC/ld

cc: County
Regional
Chuck Duritsa
Howard Wein
Mike Arnold, Central Office
Jim Webb, Region III

Wheeling Pittsburgh
STEEL CORPORATION

August 14, 1984

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region III - Curtis Building
Sixth and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Att: Mr. James N. Webb (3HW11)

Re: Monessen Coke Plant
Coal Tar Recovery

Gentlemen:

Please accept this letter as Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel's response to Mr. Stephen Wassersug's letter of July 27, 1984 to Mr. R. C. McLean, Vice President of Operations.

We are grateful for this opportunity to describe our process which we feel eliminates the problems associated with tar decanter sludge at our Monessen Coke Plant. In addition, it increases our production of coal tar, a commercially valuable by-product.

Prior to the shutdown of the Monessen Coke Plant in June, 1982 because of a depressed demand for coke, tar decanter sludge was handled as a hazardous waste and was transported offsite for disposal in a permitted facility. When the coke plant resumed production earlier this year, viable offsite disposal options were not available. Therefore, we were forced to look for alternate procedures.

Among the alternatives considered was a process involving the addition of a proprietary solvent to the tar decanter sludge to convert it into a liquid boiler fuel or coal-spray material. In our experiments with the technique, it soon became apparent that the recovered material was essentially coal tar. Therefore, Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel proceeded to implement the technique to recover the coal tar in the decanter bottoms.

The recovery system and the operating techniques as practiced at Monessen are to some extent still evolving. However, we will attempt to describe for you the basic hardware items and processing techniques.

In order to avoid any open handling of the decanter bottoms, the tar decanters were modified by adding an enclosure around the bottoms exit chutes. This enclosure incorporates a trough which discharges into one of two recirculating tanks. These tanks are heated, stirred, and piped such that the contents can be circulated to the enclosed trough or pumped into storage.

The process as originally practiced consisted of introducing a small amount of the proprietary solvent into one of the recirculation tanks. Currently, in what we feel is a significant improvement, we have found that light coal tar obtained from the primary cooler in the Coke Plant By-Product Recovery Section can be substituted for the proprietary solvent.

The material in the recirculation tanks, formerly solvent but now light coal tar, is pumped into the head end of the enclosed trough described above. As the decanter bottoms exit through the decanter discharge chutes, it contacts the material being circulated. The light coal tar/bottoms combination then flows down the enclosed trough and into the working recirculation tank where it is heated and stirred prior to being recycled. Recirculation continues until the material becomes essentially coal tar. At this point the second recirculating tank containing fresh light coal tar is put on line while the material in the first tank is pumped to storage prior to shipment.

To date, only two shipments of coal tar plus coal tar recovered by the above process have occurred, both by barge and both destined for Allied Chemical in Ashland, Kentucky. These shipments were made on June 5, 1984 and August 1, 1984. Each shipment included approximately 10,000 to 12,000 gallons of recovered product. The total coal tar shipped on June 5 was 280,537 gallons and on August 1, 271,237 gallons.

Please let us know if you should have any questions or need additional information.

Very truly yours,

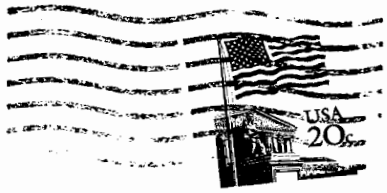
WHEELING-PITTSBURGH STEEL CORPORATION

W. R. Samples
Manager - Environmental Control

WRS/ng

cc: R. C. McLean

Wheeling Pittsburgh
STEEL CORPORATION
WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA 26003



U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region III - Curtis Building
Sixth and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Att: Mr. James N. Webb(3HW11)

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Solid Waste Management
Armbrust Professional Center
R.D. #2, Box 603-C
Greensburg, Pennsylvania 15601

412-925-1310
412-925-8115

June 22, 1984

NOTICE OF VIOLATION

CERTIFIED MAIL #P 697 670 823

Wheeling Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
William Samples, PH.D. Manager Env. Control
Duvall Center
Wheeling, WV 26003

RE: RCRA Inspection
Wheeling Pittsburgh Steel Corp.
Monessen
I.D. #PAD004336137
Westmoreland County

Dear Mr. Samples:

A Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) inspection of the subject facility was made on June 7, 1984. Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources is enforcing the requirements of this Act for the U.S.E.P.A. in Pennsylvania through an agreement with the EPA. Regulations which are equal to or more stringent than EPA's have been passed by Pennsylvania and are found in Act 97 "Pennsylvania Solid Waste Management Act," the Act of July 7, 1980, PL 380 No. 99, 35 P.S. §6018.101 et seq and Chapter 75 "Solid Waste Management Rules and Regulations" SECS 75.260-75.265. This letter is to notify you of the violations that were noted at the time of the inspection:

1. Act 97, Solid Waste Management Act of 1980.

   a. Article 4, Section 401, Mgmt. of Hazardous Waste.

   b. Article 4, Section 403, Generation, transporation, storage, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste.

2. Chapter 75, Rules and Regulations

   a. 75.262(c)(4), hazardous waste shipments offered only to licensed transporter.

   b. 75.262(d), authorization recieived from TSD facility for waste shipped off-site.

   c. 75.262(e), manifest requirement.

   d. 75.262(h), records (manifest) retained at designated location for 20 years.

e. 75.262(i), quarterly report.

f. 75.262(m)(1), spill reporting.

A reinspection of the facility will be conducted on or about July 11, 1984 to determine if the above listed items have been corrected. Failure to comply could result in legal action being taken against you. Penalties for violations can be assessed from $2,500 to $100,000 per day.

Due to the nature of these violations, a meeting has been expressly desired by Mr. Samples at time of inspection. If a meeting is desired, please contact Mr. Gale Campbell at 412-665-2900 and schedule such meeting.

Failure to abate this violation may result in legal action being initiated against you.

This letter does not waive, either expressly or by implication, the power or authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to prosecute for any and all violations of law arising prior to or after the issuance of this letter or the conditions upon which the letter is based. This letter shall not be construed so as to waive or impair any rights of the Department of Environmental Resources, heretofore to hereafter existing.

This letter shall also not be construed as a final action of the Department of Environmental Resources.

If you have any questions, contact me at the above number.

Sincerely,

Thomas R Showman

Thomas Showman
Solid Waste Specialist
Greensburg District Office

TS/jnb

cc: Central Office
Chron
Regional Office

HAZARDOUS WASTE INSPECTION REPORT
Generators - Part A

Date of inspection 6-7-84 Time start 10:00 Time finish 11:55

Name of inspector Thomas Sherman

Company, installation name Wheeling-Pitt. Steel Corp.

Location 12nd Schoonmaker Monessen 15062

County Westmoreland Municipality Monessen

Identification number PAD 004326137

Name of responsible official William Samples

Title Mgr. Env. Control

Mailing address Duvall Center Wheeling WV 26003

Area code and phone no. 304-234-2936

Name of person interviewed Same + Ron Rizzuto + Larry Weible + Jim Rink

Title Mgr. Env. Control + Gen. Plant Foreman Env. Control + Supt.

Mailing address (if different from above) Same

Area code and phone no. (412)684-4360

1. Current waste handling method:

   a. ☐ On-site ☐ treatment, ☐ storage, ☐ disposal

   b. ☒ On-site ☐ use, ☐ reuse, ☒ recycle, ☐ reclaim

   c. ☐ Off-site ☐ treatment, ☐ storage, ☐ disposal

   d. ☒ Off-site ☒ use, ☐ reuse, ☐ recycle, ☐ reclaim

2. Amount of hazardous waste produced:

   a. 500 Gal/~~kg.~~/mo.

   b. _____ kg./yr.

3. Types of hazardous waste produced by Hazardous Waste Number:

   K087

4. Are hazardous wastes transported off-site by the generator? ☐ Yes ☒ No

1-NON-COMPLIANCE, 2-COMPLIANCE, 3-NOT APPLICABLE, 4-NOT DETERMINED

COMPLIANCE STATUS				REQUIREMENT	CHAPTER CITATION
1	2	3	4		
			✓	Containers managed to prevent leaks and spills	(q)(1),(4
			✓	Containers are compatible with waste stored.	(q)(2)
			✓	Containers are closed during storage	(q)(3)
			✓	Container storage area inspected weekly for leaks, deterioration, etc.	(q)(5)
			✓	Containers holding ignitable or reactive wastes are set back 15 m (50 ft) from property line.	(q)(6)
			✓	Satisfactory procedures followed for handling incompatible wastes.	(q)(7),(8
			✓	Incompatible wastes separated or protected from other materials.	(q)(9)
			✓	Containers and tanks labeled to identify accurately hazardous waste contained.	Act 97 Section 403(b)(
			✓	Precautions taken for tanks holding ignitable, reactive, or incompatible waste or material	(r)(2)
			✓	Tanks managed to prevent leaks, rupture, corrosion, or otherwise failing.	(r)(3)
			✓	Uncovered tanks operated to ensure at least 60 cm (2 ft) of freeboard.	(r)(4)
			✓	Uncovered tanks equipped with an overflow alarm and an overflow device to a standby tank with a capacity equal to or exceeding the freeboard requirement.	(r)(4)
			✓	Continuously fed tanks equipped with a means to stop the inflow.	(r)(5)
			✓	Containment structure with a capacity that equals or exceeds the largest above ground tank volume plus a reasonable allowance for precipitation based on local weather conditions and plant operations provided for liquid storage in above ground or partially above ground tanks.	(r)(6)
			✓	Waste analyses and/or trial tests conducted on hazardous wastes substantially different from wastes previously treated or stored; or chemically treat hazardous waste with a substantially different process than any previously used in that tank.	(r)(7)
			✓	Discharge control equipment inspected once each operating day.	(r)(8)(i)
			✓	Monitoring equipment data inspected once each operating day.	(r)(8)(ii
			✓	Liquid level of tanks inspected once each operating day.	(r)(8)(ii
			✓	Construction materials of tanks inspected weekly.	(r)(8)(iv
			✓	Construction materials of discharge confinement structures and area immediately surrounding inspected weekly.	(r)(8)(v)
			✓	All hazardous waste removed from tanks and related appurtenances at closure.	(r)(9)
			✓	Placement of ignitable or reactive waste only with the Department's approval	(r)(10)
			✓	Covered tanks in which ignitable or reactive waste is treated or stored meets NFPA buffer zone requirements.	(r)(11)
			✓	Precautions taken for handling ignitable, reactive or incompatible waste or material.	(r)(12),

HAZARDOUS WASTE INSPECTION REPORT
Part C - Comments

Date of Inspection 6-7-84 Identification Number PAD004336137

Company, Installation Name Wheeling-Pitts. Steel Corp.

County Westmoreland Municipality Monessen

Decanter Tar Sludge - K087 is mixed at point of Generation with Coal Tar (Commercial Product) to form a Commercial product which is sold to Allied Chemical (Kentucky) and Western Tar.

This is a listed waste mixed with a Product and sold as a product. The Company has the opinion this no longer a waste, rather a commercial product, and K087 as no longer considered a waste but a product same as Coal TAR has always been.

1 Shipment - 12,000 gal - sold to Allied Chemical and sent By Barge on 6-5-84.

Note: TAR Spill noted - with Absorbent Coke Breeze spread on top - This is to cleaned-up and put back into Coke Ovens.

- William Samples will Be submitting a letter outlining Facilities Recycling - use operation and details on value of product.

- violations may be noted upon review of matter.

This inspection report is official notification that a representative of the Department of Environmental Resources, Bureau of Solid Waste Management, inspected the above installation. The findings of this inspection are shown in this report. Any violations which were uncovered during the inspection are indicated. Violations may also be discovered upon examination of the results of laboratory analyses and review of Department records. Notification will be forthcoming, confirming any violations indicated herein and listing any additional violations.

Person Interviewed (signature) W.R. Samples Date 6/7/84

Inspector (signature) Thomas R Lowman Date 6-7-84

1. EPA ID: P A D 0 0 4 3 3 6 1 3 7

2. HANDLER NAME: Wheeling Pittsburgh Steel Corp.

3. ADDRESS: 1D and Schoonmaker Monessen, PA

4. HANDLER TYPE:

☐ MAJOR

☒ NON-MAJOR

5. DATE OF INITIAL EVALUATION WHICH IS THE BASIS FOR THIS REPORT: 6/7/84 (M, D, Y)

6. TYPE OF EVALUATION COVERED BY THIS REPORT:

☒ EVALUATION INSPECTION ☐ RECORD REVIEW ☐ FOLLOW-UP

☐ SAMPLING INSPECTION ☐ SPECIAL INSPECTION

7. DATE OF EVALUATION COVERED BY THIS REPORT (enter only if different from 5): __/__/__ (M D Y)

8. AREA AND CLASS OF VIOLATION (enter number of violations by area and class):

Class of Violation	GWM	CI/PC	Fin. Res.	Pt. B	Comp. Sched.	Other
I						4
II						
III						

9. ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS FOR CLASS I VIOLATIONS:

Area of Violation	Type of Action Taken (circle one)	Date Action Taken (mdy)	Compliance Dates (mdy) Scheduled	Compliance Dates (mdy) Actual	Penalty Assessed	Penalty Collected
75.262 (d)(e)(i)(m)	Informal **(WL/NOV)** AO CivAc CrimAc	Pending / /	/ /	/ /		
	Informal WL/NOV AO CivAc CrimAc	/ /	/ /	/ /		
	Informal WL/NOV AO CivAc CrimAc	/ /	/ /	/ /		
	Informal WL/NOV AO CivAc CrimAc	/ /	/ /	/ /		
	Informal WL/NOV AO CivAc CrimAc	/ /	/ /	/ /		
	Informal WL/NOV AO CivAc CrimAc	/ /	/ /	/ /		
	Informal WL/NOV AO CivAc CrimAc	/ /	/ /	/ /		

10. COMMENTS: 75.262 (d) (e) (i) (m)

Wheeling Pittsburgh
STEEL CORPORATION
Duvall Center
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

May 11, 1981

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region III
Permit Enforcement Branch
Enforcement Division
6th and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia, PA 19106

Att: Shirley D. Bulkin
Chief, RCRA Admin. Support Section

Re: WHEELING-PITTSBURGH STEEL CORPORATION
MONESSEN PLANT
EPA I.D. NO. PAD 00 433 6137

Gentlemen:

This letter is in response to yours of April 29, 1981 in which you inquired about the status of the referenced plant as a treatment, storage, or disposal facility for hazardous wastes.

This plant is a generator of hazardous waste which is shipped offsite for disposal within ninety days of its generation.

As we understand the regulations, we are not required to file a Part A Application for this activity. If this is an error, we would greatly appreciate your bringing it to our attention.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Samples
Manager - Environmental Control

WRS/ng

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION III
6TH AND WALNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA 19106

April 29, 1981

Mr. William Samples
Wheeling Pittsburgh Steel Corporation
12th Street
Monessen, Penna. 15062

Re: Facility Name: Wheeling Pittsburgh Steel Corporation
EPA I. D. Number: PAD 00 433 6137

Dear Mr. Samples:

Region III of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is currently reviewing the accuracy and completeness of information submitted under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (The Act) concerning hazardous waste management activity. EPA has received a Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity (EPA Form 8700-12) for the above facility which indicates that this facility treats, stores or disposes of hazardous waste.

To continue operating after November 19, 1980, all facilities which treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste must have submitted a Part A permit application (EPA Form 3510-1, 3) to EPA by that date. As of this date, EPA has not received a Part A permit application for this facility. If you have determined that this facility does not treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste, please send a letter to that effect within ten days of receipt of this letter. This request is being made pursuant to Section 3007 of the Act, 42 U.S.C. § 6927.

If you have any questions, please contact Joan Henry at the above address or call 215/597-8751.

Sincerely yours,

Shirley D. Bulkin

Shirley D. Bulkin
Chief, RCRA Administrative Support Section
Permit Enforcement Branch
Enforcement Division

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Environmental Resources
August 23, 1984

Subject: Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Company (PAD004336137) - Recycling of K087 Hazardous Waste

To: Alfred Dalberto, Chief
Hazardous and Toxic Materials Section

From: Michael Arnold
Environmental Chemist
Hazardous and Toxic Materials Section

Representatives from the Department (Showman, Campbell, and Arnold) and EPA (Webb) met with Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Company (WPSC) representatives on August 15, 1984 to discuss, review and inspect their decanter tank tar sludge recycling activities.

The major items discussed at this meeting together with a recommended response, where appropriate, are provided below.

A. WPSC emphatically stated that they believe that they are complying with the intent of the RCRA legislation. The Department's position is that both the intent and the letter of the legislation must be satisfied.

B. WPSC has responded to EPA's July 27, 1984 letter requesting a description of the decanter tank tar sludge recycling activity. WPSC has also provided this information to the Department, but has not notified as a RRR facility since they consider this activity to be exempt from the hazardous waste regulations.

C. WPSC, using the Webster definition of a waste, and their own interpretation of the federal and state hazardous waste regulations, take the position that their decanter tank tar sludge is not a waste and therefore cannot be a hazardous waste. The recommended Department's response is provided below.

   1. The material generated in WPSC's coal tar decanter tanks and the process that generates this material meet the description provided in EPA's listing Background Document for the K087 listed hazardous waste.

   2. WPSC originally notified as a generator of K087 and has historically disposed of this waste in Pennsylvania landfills. (Including specifically Municipal & Industrial Disposal Co. which has documented groundwater problems.)

3. The Department's position is that this waste stream, even though it is being recycled, still meets the definition and description of a hazardous waste, and therefore should be managed according to the appropriate hazardous waste regulations.

D. The Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Company can meet Pennsylvania's regualtory requirements by managing their K087 hazardous waste according to one of the following options.

Option 1 - Off Site Disposal

WPSC may dispose of the K087 waste stream at a permitted hazardous waste disposal facility. The Department is not endorsing this option since the recycle, reuse, reclamation (RRR) options described below appear to be more appropriate for this waste. However, this has been the past practice and must be kept in mind as an option in the event there are problems with the new procedure of use of the waste in a product.

Option 2 - Treatment and Storage Prior to RRR

WPSC can continue to operate the K087 recycling activity as it is currently being managed (without modification), under 75.261(e)(2). In order to satisfy Pennsylvania's RRR requirements, under this scenario, the following regulatory requirements must be met.

a. Notification as a generator of K087 and meet all generator requirements (including accumulation in tanks).

b. Notification as a RRR facility for treatment and storage prior to recycling. The ultimate recycling activity is conducted off site at Allied Chemical, therefore the waste/product mixture must maintain the hazardous waste description until Allied Chemical accepts this material.

c. Comply with all appropriate transportation regulations including manifests to Allied Chemical.

d. Modify the PPC plan to address spills of coal tar/K087 mixture during transfer to barges.

Option 3 - Treatment and Storage Prior to RRR and On-site Reclamation

In order to reclaim the K087 waste by blending it into a product it will be necessary for WPSC to modify the RRR activity as described below. This modification will result in the accumulation, transfer to barges and shipment of a product containing K087 which is indistinguishable from the coal tar product that has traditionally been produced at this facility.

a. K087/"light tar oil" mixture is pumped to one of the coal tar storage tanks and is blended into a volume of coal tar that will result in a product that is indistinguishable from coal tar. A sampling and analyses plan should be developed and utilized to insure that the mixture is within the "coal tar product" specifications.

b. Notification as a generator and RRR activity for treatment prior to recycling of K087 hazardous waste. Also notify as a reclaimer of K087 by blending into coal tar. A detailed description of these activities should be included with the notification.

c. Modify the PPC plan to include barge loading activities.

Option 4 Delist the K087 waste

To manage K087 waste according to this option it will be necessary to accomplish the following.

a. Formally petition DER and EPA to delist the K087 waste.

b. Operate the RRR activity according to option 2 or option 3 described above, or dispose of the waste according to Option 1 unless or until their K087 delisting petition is successful.

cc: Arnold
Showman
Campbell
Webb - EPA
Shipman
Wein
Duritsa
File (2)

MA:wek

Where would light fixtures go; [illegible] it handled in?